

Figure 1

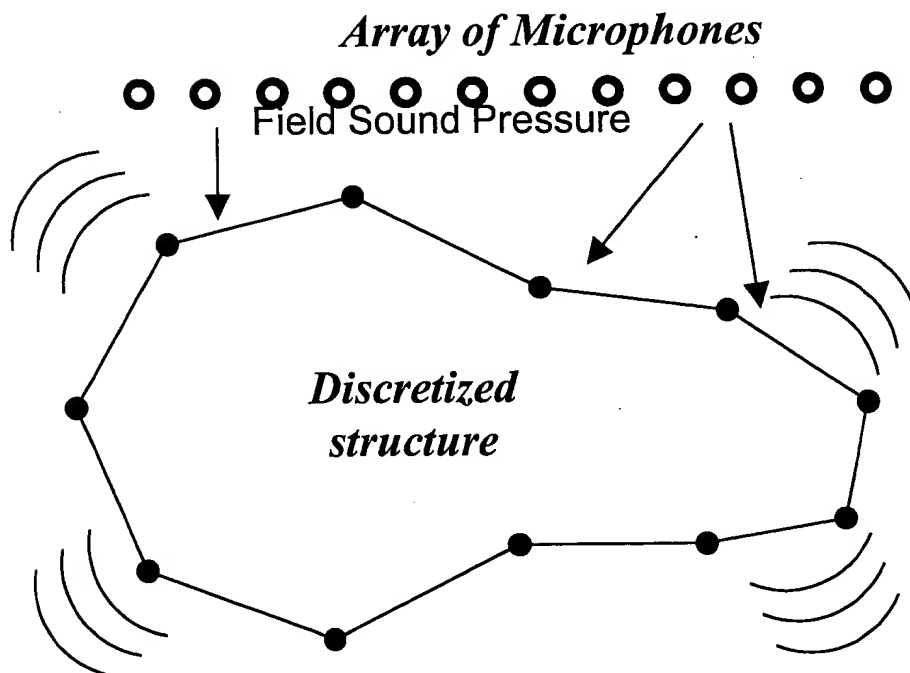


Figure 2



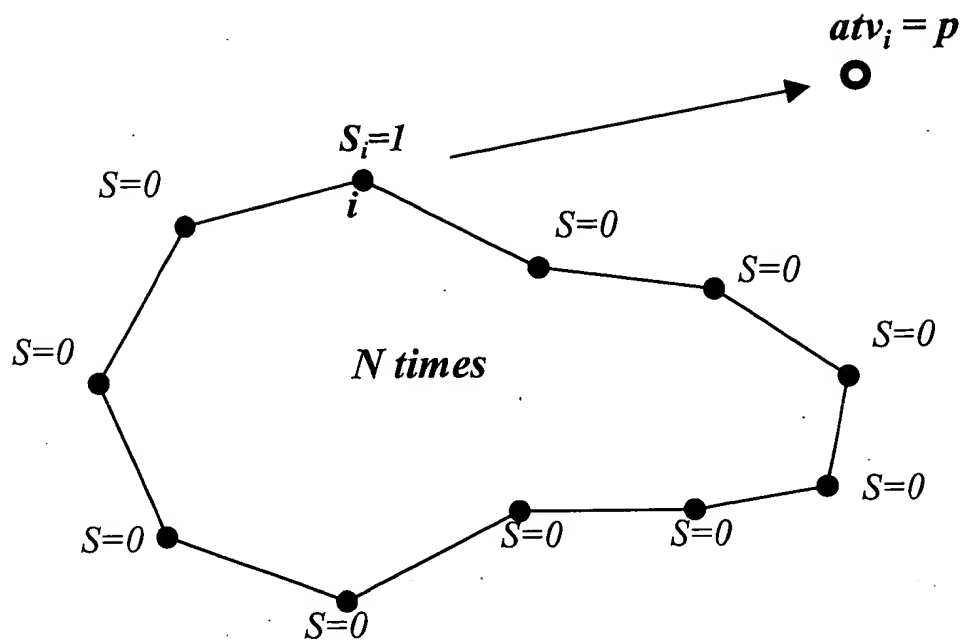


Figure 4

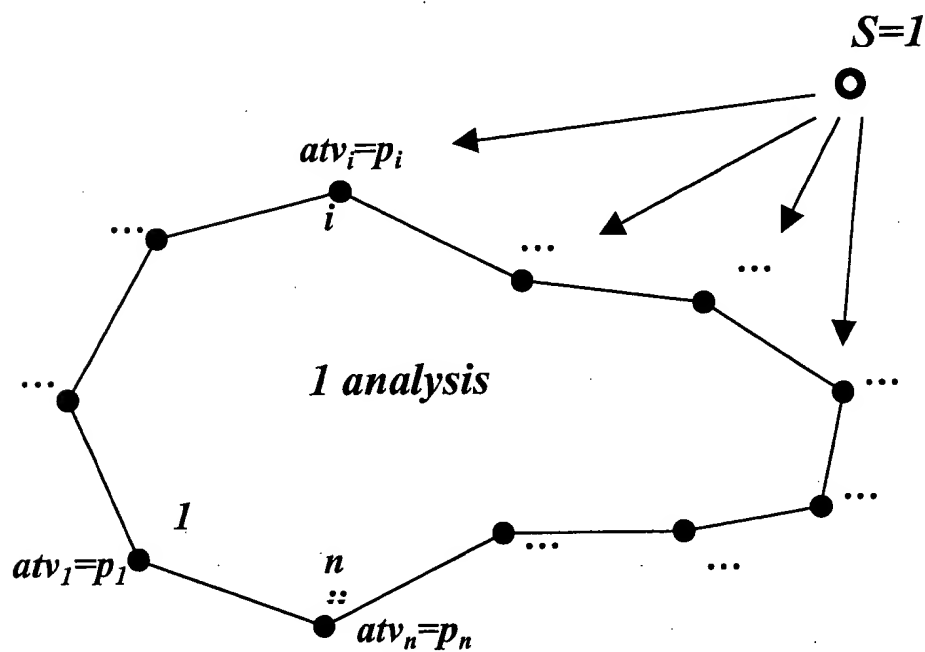


Figure 5

Figure 1 consists of two vertically stacked plots showing the frequency dependence of the real (R) and imaginary (B) parts of the normalized admittance for a 100 ohm resistor. The x-axis for both plots is 'FREQUENCY (Hz)' ranging from 100 to 400. The y-axis ranges from -3.5 to 3.5. The legend indicates 'complete' (solid line) and 'linear' (dashed line) models.

The top plot shows the real part (R) and imaginary part (B) of the normalized admittance for a 100 ohm resistor. The R curve starts at approximately -0.5 at 100 Hz, reaches a minimum of about -1.8 at 180 Hz, a maximum of about 2.5 at 280 Hz, and then decreases to about -3.2 at 400 Hz. The B curve starts at approximately 0.5 at 100 Hz, reaches a minimum of about -1.2 at 180 Hz, a maximum of about 2.2 at 280 Hz, and then decreases to about -3.2 at 400 Hz. The 'complete' and 'linear' models are nearly identical in this plot.

The bottom plot shows the real part (R) and imaginary part (B) of the normalized admittance for a 100 ohm resistor. The R curve starts at approximately -0.5 at 100 Hz, reaches a minimum of about -1.8 at 180 Hz, a maximum of about 2.2 at 250 Hz, and then decreases to about -3.2 at 400 Hz. The B curve starts at approximately 0.5 at 100 Hz, reaches a minimum of about -1.2 at 180 Hz, a maximum of about 2.2 at 250 Hz, and then decreases to about -3.2 at 400 Hz. The 'complete' and 'linear' models are nearly identical in this plot.

1900

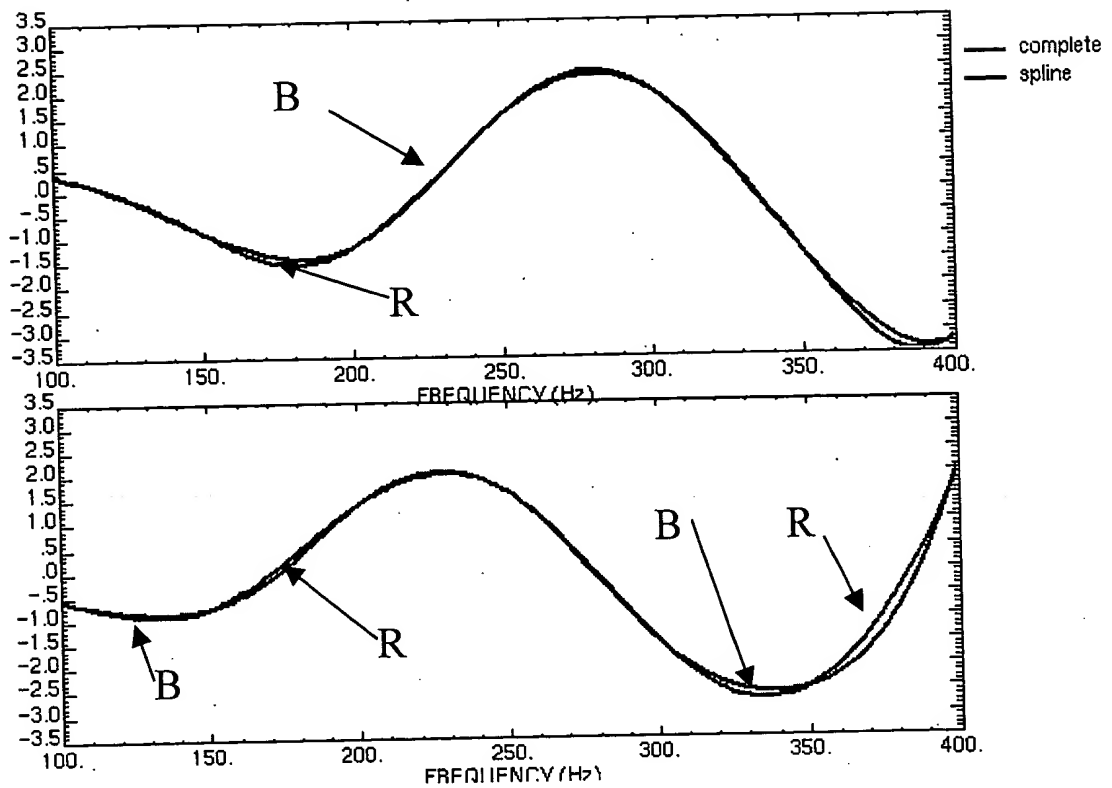


Figure 7: Spline interpolation (B) of an Acoustic Transfer Vector (R).



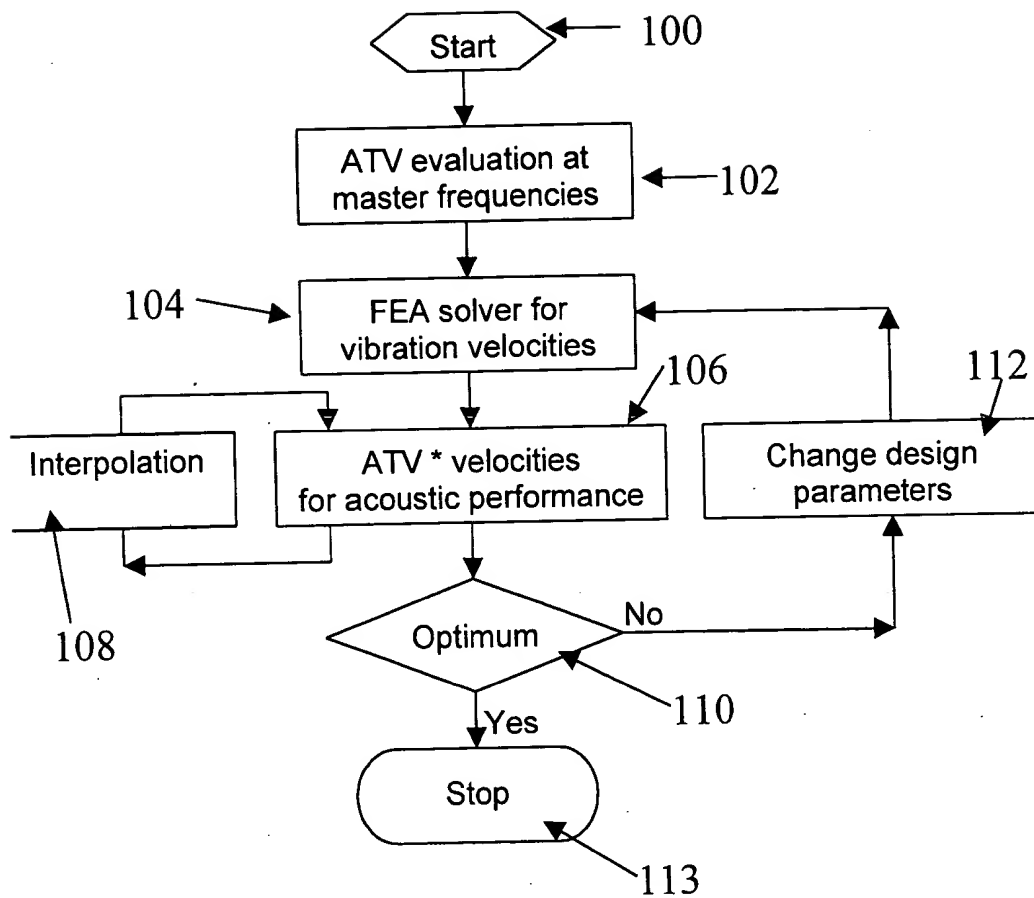


Figure 9a

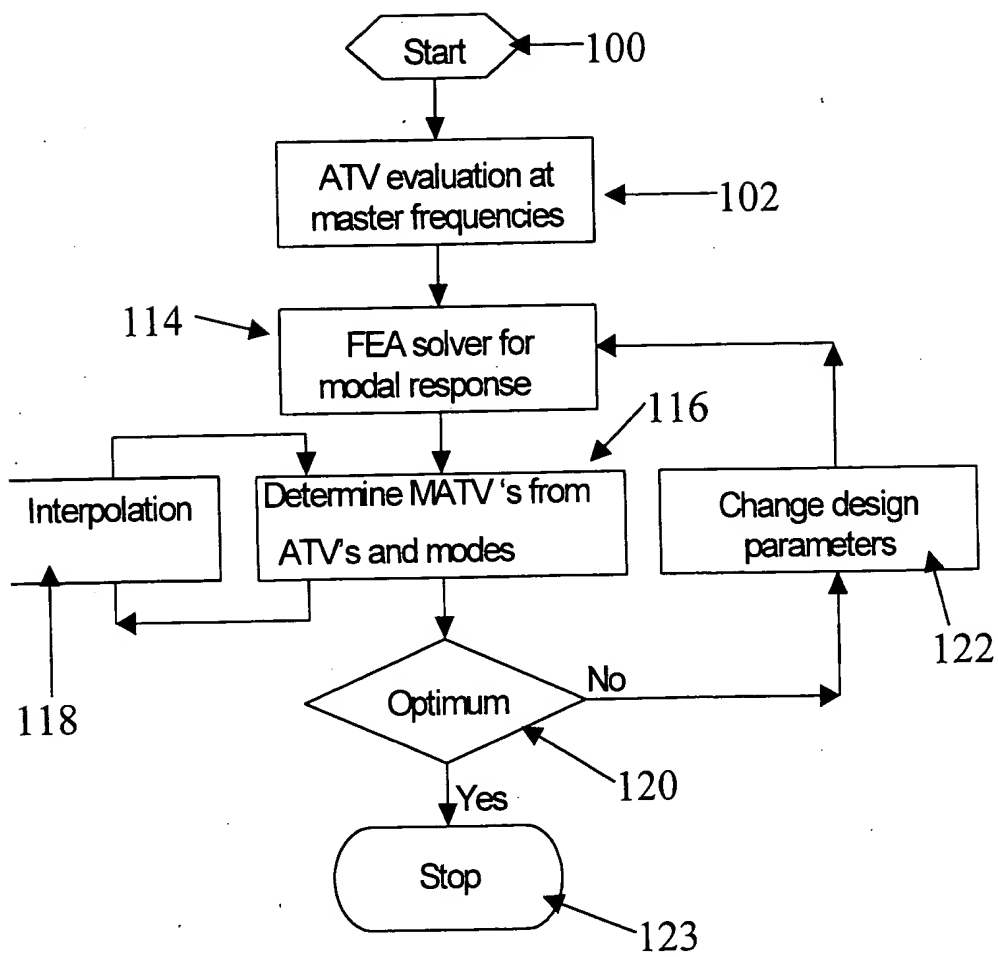


Figure 9b



PROCESSING ENGINE

10

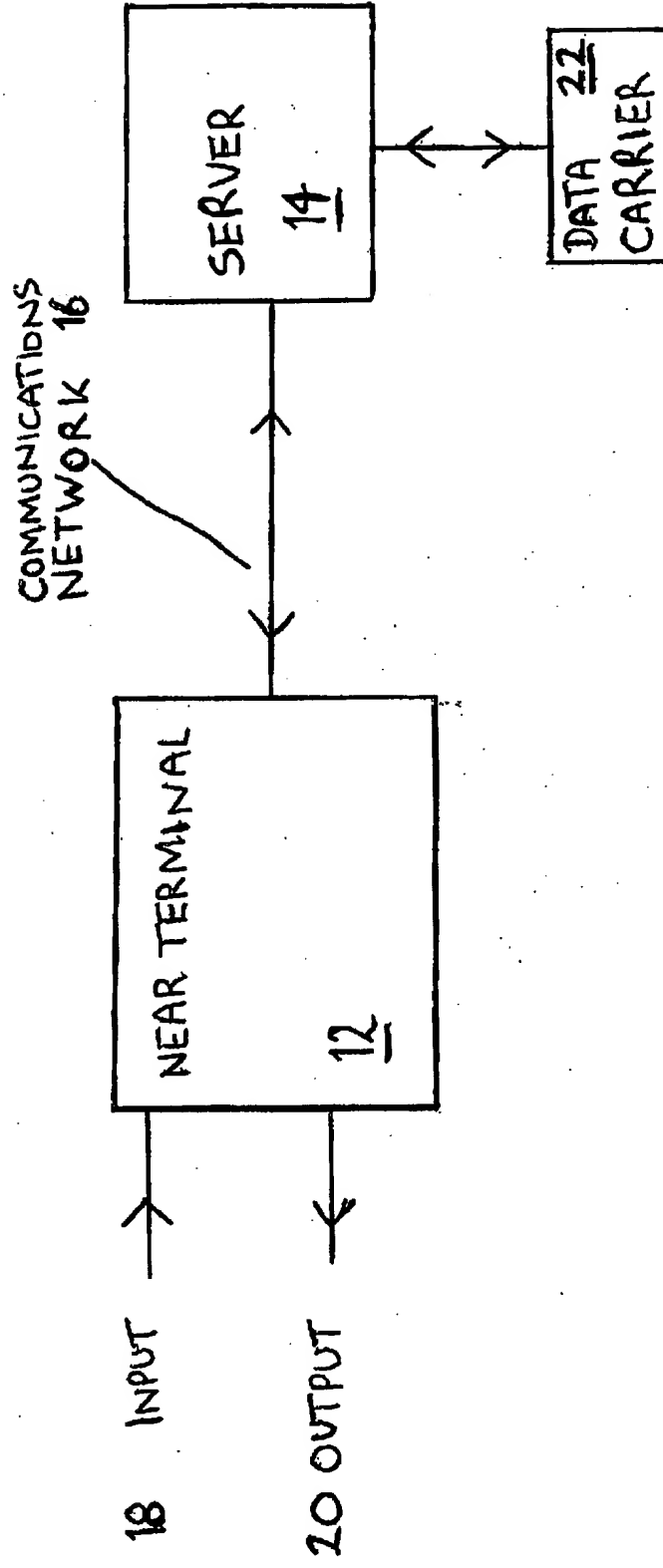


Fig. 10

TOP SECRET

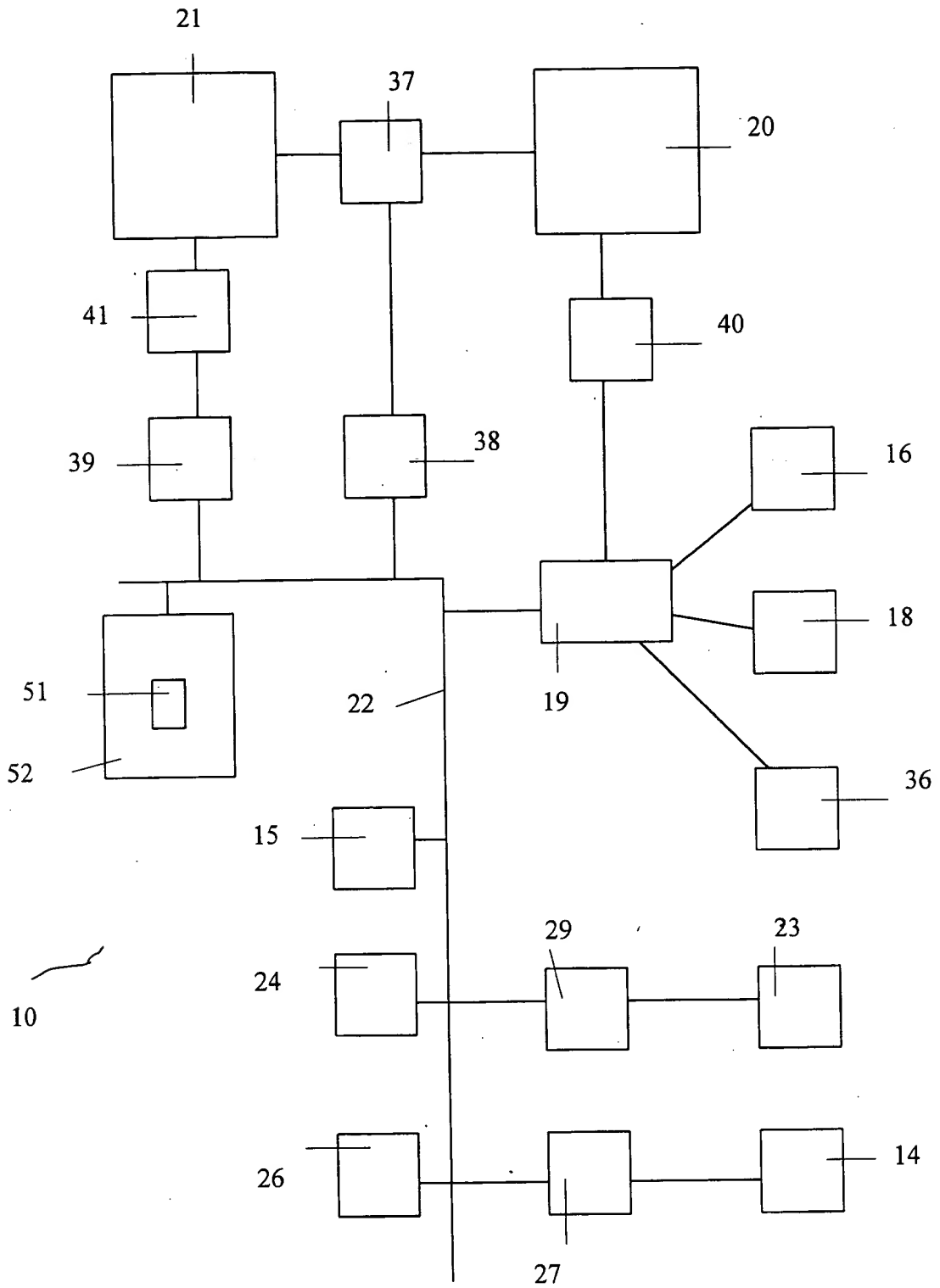


Fig. 11